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sentences state the condition as an idea or possibility." The assumption of a future fact does the same.

The abundant material for translation is on the whole rather difficult but includes some interesting stories. Instances of quaint Latin are: *Hic et illic* (= *passim*?), 182, 5; *pontem aedificābant*, 187, 7; *Māgna cūra est villa dominī*, 54, 4.

The limits of this review do not permit the mention of all the original and good features of the book and have excluded the mention of some points of scholarship and pedagogical fitness on which the reviewer cannot agree with the authors. But the book is superior to many now in use and in the hands of a competent teacher may be made the basis for really effectual work.

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Law Latin. A Treatise in Latin with Legal Maxims and Phrases as a Basis of Instruction. By E. HILTON JACKSON. Second Edition. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne and Co., 1905. Pp. 236.

Teachers accustomed to the orthodox first-year Latin book, written as a gateway to Caesar and other classical authors, will feel something of a shock perhaps, at discovering the traditional sentences of "the king and the queen and the rose" replaced by exercises based upon maxims of the law, for the most part of doubtful latinity. In view of the increasing emphasis placed upon syntax in the teaching of elementary classes, it is interesting to notice that the author's principle evidently is "a maximum of form and a minimum of syntax." For while devoting over a hundred pages to paradigms, he seems to have found less than three pages sufficient for the "Rules of Syntax."

That the book has served its purpose is shown by the fact that it now appears in a second edition. One cannot refrain, however, from expressing the hope that the increasing insistence upon a more liberal training as a prerequisite to legal studies will soon render such a work as this entirely superfluous.

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